





but broken promises, bad faith, bankrupt corporations, cheated creditors, and a ruined people? Glorious result! Let Mr. W. and his senatorial coadjutors, calmly seated amidst the ruins they have made, now joyfully contemplate the effects of their labors, and luxuriate in the destruction which their total ambition, and their indiscriminate opposition to all the best measures of the government have at last effected.

Mr. Webster says again, "I know that the system of bank credit must always rest on a specie basis, and that it constantly needs to be strictly guarded, and properly restrained. But it would be to our everlasting reproach, it would be placing us below the general level of the intelligence of civilized states, to admit that we cannot contrive means to enjoy the benefit of bank circulation and of avoiding, at the same time, its dangers. Indeed, sir, no contrivance is necessary," &c. "While banks are bound to redeem their bills, by paying gold and silver on demand," &c. "the currency is safe and convenient." Obsolete facts, woful experience, now show too well that Mr. W. was mistaken. The present state of the banks and the currency, after only two or three short years, prove Mr. Webster's theory to be mere theory. The practical knowledge and shrewdness of the administration forewarn what Mr. Webster's theory told him could never take place. We are now, then, according to Mr. W., "below the general intelligence of civilized states." We have not "contrived to avoid the dangers" of a bank paper currency.

We quote only one more passage. "If we were driven back to an entire gold and silver currency, the necessary and inevitable consequence would be that all trade must fall into the hands of large capitalists. This is so plain, that no man of reflection can doubt it." Nobody ever thought of "driving us back to an entire gold and silver currency." But even if we were so driven back, the consequence would not necessarily follow, which he says would be inevitable. "This is so plain, that no man of reputation can doubt it." If the currency were specie, there would be, as there are now, retired capitalists, rich heirs, minors under guardianship, literary and charitable institutions with large funds, trustees of various kinds holding immense sums of money, and other possessors of inactive capital, whence, as was the case before banks and paper money were invented, the honest, enterprising, and industrious poor would obtain loans of capital, with which to prosecute trade and other business. So, also, the credit which one trader gives to another for merchandise, whether rich or poor, is in no way dependent on banks or bank bills. It has existed and would exist again with an entire specie currency. Note, those various kinds of funds are clothed in the form of bank capital, &c., and are thus loaned to traders, by banks. If Banks did not exist, the same funds would be loaned through the medium of brokers, or trustees, or agents of some kind or other. They could not be annihilated. All this talk about the non-existence of credit in the case of specie currency, and the consequent prostration of the prosperity of the poor, is moonshine: there is no solidity in it. A child may almost see the utter inconclusiveness of such reasoning, and the least knowledge of former times will array facts in opposition to it. We do not mean to say that the bank system may not have extended, to a certain degree, loans and trade on credit, or that banks have not, in many respects, been beneficial to the poorer class of traders. They undoubtedly have. In many cases, too, on the other hand, they have operated injuriously. But that a specie currency would do away with the credit system, is by no means true.

It is quite amusing to hear Mr. W. musing over the prospective loss of credit to the poor, and the consequent diminution of their business, when he and his party have so recently introduced the "cash-duty system," expressly for the purpose of diminishing the credit and the business of the poor trader!—It was then truly said, that by giving credit for duties the poor trader was furnished with a capital by government, by means of which he was enabled to extend his business further than suited the convenience of the rich trader and the rich manufacturer; so, in order to diminish that trade and credit, the scheme of cash duties was got up by Mr. Webster's rich friends,—those kind, disinterested, souls, (so very fearful now that the poor traders should be injured!) on purpose to clip the wings of these same poor traders! This shows, with sufficient plainness, how much real sympathy these leading whigs have for the poor. LET THE POOR BEWARE OF THEM.

#### MR. FLETCHER'S SPEECH.

We have not time, or room, prior to the Election, to present a full review of the Speech of Mr. Fletcher, in Faneuil Hall, and it is probably unnecessary, as the principal topics contained in it, of national interest, have been fully discussed in Congress and the newspapers, and our readers have had the various subjects presented to them in every point of view. There is one matter, however, introduced by him, which from his position could only be known by him, upon which we would say a few words. Mr. Fletcher, in strong and impassioned language, denounces the Committee of Ways and Means as being under the dictation of the Executive. He says, "I aver to you that every important bill passed by the House came to the House ready drawn from the Executive. The Representatives are mere machines. Every measure is an Executive measure"—and much more to the same purpose. Will it not surprise the hearers of Mr. Fletcher if they are informed that scarcely one of the "important bills passed by the House," originated with the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, of which he was a member, but were sent to the House by the Senate? And will they not be further astonished if they believe Mr. Fletcher, that he, their Representative in Congress, in cases of so much importance as to induce him to say—"I solemnly warn you against this terrible concentration of power in the hands of the Executive—I see in it a most alarming danger, threatening the liberties of the country"—should have continued in Congress without uttering one word of protest or displeasure against this monstrous usurpation?

Whether the bills reported by Committees are prepared by the various Departments whose duties they affect or not, we do not know, but, sure we are, that if, when Congress assembled for the express purpose of attending to the concerns of the Treasury Department, that branch of the Government had not been ready to present their wishes in some definite form, the whole country would have cried out shame on their culpable negligence. This is supposing that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had received the bills from the Executive, which Mr. Fletcher would not have known, unless informed by the Chairman, which he does not say was the case. Does not every body know, also, that bills are drawn always for Committees when they wish it or cannot bestow the time or attention to the necessary technicalities? If Mr. Fletcher does not know it, and perhaps he does not, as he never had any legislative experience, let him ask any one of the three-score representatives from Boston and they will tell him it is so. If the National Executive ever sent any bill to any Committee of the House of Representatives, it was only upon the ground of saving Committees the labor and waste of time in performing mere clerical duties.

We are really sorry Mr. Fletcher has allowed himself to

be made an actor in the miserable pageantry which has been gotten up at Faneuil Hall. He ought not to have been there, or ought not to have spoken as he has. He will lose his character for discretion. He ought to have remembered his disadvantageous position in Congress after he had talked about the unconstitutionality of issuing Treasury Notes, when Mr. John Sergeant, the great United States Bank Lawyer, said he had no doubt of the constitutionality of issuing Treasury Notes, in which opinion he was sustained by nine-tenths of the members of the House of Representatives.

#### TO-MORROW NIGHT TO FANEUIL HALL.

All the good citizens of Boston friendly to the Constitution and the Laws—to the maintenance of a sound and uniform Constitutional Currency—to the present incorrupt and economical administration of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT—to that preservation of our PUBLIC FAITH with all nations, savage as well as civilized, which has ever distinguished our DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS—and to the renovation of that prostrated business, and return of that banished prosperity of the country, which have barely escaped the atrocious machinations of a confederacy of foreign and domestic assurers, gamblers and office-hunters.

And all good citizens opposed to that lavish expenditure and corrupt mis-application of the public money, which, both in the State and in the City have increased the annual expenses of both, from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to HALF A MILLION—who are opposed to those new and empirical "experiments" in finance, by which a confederation of British bankers and federal borrowers have deluged the Union with a bankrupt paper currency—banished our Gold and Silver—swindled the People and their Government out of their just dues, and driven the banks of the Union into a suspension of specie payments—who are opposed to the attempts of the federalists to deprive Government of the means of obeying the law which requires the payment of specie, and when that law is faithfully obeyed, faithfully denounces the Government for that obedience—to those members of Congress who greedily pocket their pay in gold and silver, and then reproach their honest pay-masters—to the warfare waged against the credit belonging to honest industry and regular dealings, the effect and object of which warfare are to give an incorporated aristocracy of paper-money-makers the power to build up their borrowers into mammoth monopolizers of the business of the country, at the expense of productive labor, of real capital and all the holders of their dishonored paper—to the distribution of the public money for safe keeping, either with the U. S. Bank, which still withholds the seven millions of the people's money—or with any other irresponsible state corporations, dependent on the discretion of Directors, who may substitute their memorandum checks, for forty millions of the public treasure to that ignominious system of fraud, duplicity, and treachery, habitually practiced by the opposition, towards the Indian tribes within our borders, by denouncing the same policy now, which was recommended by their own federal administrations, and stirring up to bloody vengeance, those sons of the forest, under such hollow pretexts—to all infractions of the Constitution, whether by construction, or gag-laws and mobism—to the increase of all patronage not emanating from the people, whether executive, legislative, or judicial, and the concentration of the great moneyed power of the republic, in the hands of the profligate President of a United States Bank—to the continuance of the disastrous state of things—the derangement of the constitutional currency of gold and silver, and that paralysis of trade, brought on by an exploded and rotten paper system, which our bank rulers refuse to remedy, in order that they and their borrowers may be confirmed in the inordinate use of an irredeemable currency, by which they continue their monopoly of the markets, and keep up an artificial state of prices, while their paper is depreciated at the expense of the people; all which amounts to a virtual immunity from the common obligation of paying their debts, and the common duty of obeying the laws;—to the dissemination and the prevalence of those detestable doctrines, and still more detestable practices, which, under the cover of whiggism, and its collateral branches of Charlatanism, strike at the foundation of Christian society, and threaten to pave the way for eventual despotism, over the ruins of all our free institutions and social enjoyments. To the success of intrigue and corruption, and the reign of Federal Humbug. And for all these reasons, are opposed most uncompromisingly, to the present infamous and incompetent opposition to the National Administration. All such, are invited to attend the Democratic Caucus, at Faneuil Hall, on Sunday Evening next, at half-past six o'clock, then and there to give the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether, which, in the days of Euclid, sent terror to the hearts of federalism, and made that faction quake through all its classes of vengality.

The Atlas is trying to draw the whig party out of the old Hartford Convention Jacket, but it will not come. H. G. Otis, Mr. Prescott, JUDGE Wilde, and Daniel Waldo, the only surviving members of that body in Massachusetts, are all violent whigs—supporters of Edward Everett, and the opponents of MARCUS MORTON. Thomas H. Perkins, William Sullivan, and H. G. Otis, Commissioners appointed by the Hartford Convention to visit Washington and ask Mr. Madison to resign his office, are all violent whigs—supporters of Edward Everett, and opponents of MARCUS MORTON. Of the members deceased, viz: Hodijah Baylies, Joshua Thomas, Joseph Lyman, George Cabot, Nathan Dane, George Bliss and Timothy Bigelow, all, except the last, who died, we think, before the agitation of the question as to Mr. Monroe's successor, were strongly against the election of Crawford or Jackson, and sustained that of J. Q. Adams—thus it will be seen that the Adams party was, essentially, the Hartford Convention Party, and the surviving members of the Hartford Convention are the most prominent members of the present whig, alias federal party. It was the Boston Courier, one of the most able advocates of Edward Everett in the State, that declared its willingness to "live and die in the faith of the Hartford Convention."

"The Letter, Judge Morton, THE LETTER!" This has been the Atlas outcry "these two or three days past." Othello never roared louder for "the handkerchief." The same paper asserts that it was the Judge's express injunction "not to let it get into the newspapers." It has got in, however, much to the discomfiture of his noisy calumniators—and the last sentence affords a striking contradiction to the above lie ten thousandth of the Atlas—"I care not," says the frank and upright Judge, "by whom, or how far my opinions are known."

"Judge Morton—THE PEOPLE are highly obliged to you for a copy of that letter."

As the recent Chelsea Bank is frequently alluded to in the public journals, it is due to the citizens of Chelsea to say that the stigma arising from the delinquencies of that Bank should not be attached to them or their town. It is well understood in this quarter that the Chelsea Bank was owned and managed by individuals belonging to Boston.

#### GREAT VICTORY—GLORIOUS VICTORY!

These have been the sounds with which the federalists have tried to stun the public ear, for the past few months. Suppose we examine a few of these "victories," and see if our opponents' triumphs are not something like the fellows who caught the Tartar.

In Pennsylvania, in Nov. 1836, the democratic majority was 4364—in Oct. last, it was 5587—democratic gain 3422

In Maryland, the whig majority in Nov. 1836, was 3685—at the last election the democratic majority was 391—democratic gain 3986!

In Vermont, the whig majority last Fall was 6954—this year it is 4321—democratic gain 2633.

In Georgia, last Nov. the whig majority was 2504—this year—allowing Gilmer's vote to be a test—as near as we can ascertain, it is 700—democratic gain 2100!

The whigs have gained in Maine, since 1834,

N. Jersey,	550
N. Jersey,	379
R. Island,	1000

In all, 1929

The democrats have gained in all 12,942—democratic nett gain 11,013!

#### DEMOCRATS TAKE WARNING.

The federalists are leaving circulars, similar to the following at every house in the city—the annexed is a copy of the one used in Ward 7:—

"THE WHIG VIGILANCE COMMITTEE are making preparations to bring out every Whig Voter in the Ward at the coming election.

They deem it a duty which Massachusetts owes her sister States that she should give a larger Whig Vote than ever.

#### BOSTON MUST DO HER SHARE.

As the Voting Lists are very imperfect, many names being left off and others wrongly printed, it is the duty of EVERY WHIG to go to the Mayor and Aldermen's Room and see that his own name is correctly borne on the lists.

The Judges' Room, Eastern Wing of the Old Court House, is established as the WHIG HEAD QUARTERS for the Ward, and will be open EVERY EVENING till after the Election, where the Ward Lists, &c. are to be found.

The Committee of Vigilance would urge upon every Whig the importance of an early attendance at the Polls on Monday next.

Citizens having the right of suffrage, and who neglect the duty of exercising it, have no right to complain of mismanagement in the Government.

NOVEMBER 8, 1837."

Democrats of Boston, will you allow your enemies to trample you in the dust? Have you not as much zeal, spirit, and determination as your opponents? Arouse yourselves then, and let your friends in the country see that "BOSTON WILL DO HER SHARE" toward electing MORTON and FOSTER.

The men who manifest the greatest impetuosity in their opposition to the national government are those who, by knavery or gross prodigality, have involved themselves in difficulties that they cannot hope to rid themselves of, so long as moral honesty is recognized as the guiding principle of our government. For instance—if we fall in with any such worthies as the authors and finishers of the notorious Chelsea Bank, we are pretty sure to encounter a hot volley of Billingsgate against the government, and the existing order of things. We would have these termagants in pantaloons explain, fully and unreservedly, to those into whose minds they strive to infuse their own hatred of the government, what they are aiming at. Would they be easy if their craft could succeed in calling into power a crew that would so fix it as to pay off their debts by a direct tax on the labor of the country? Or would they ask, in addition, for a provision of law, making their fine little Chelsea pictures, and such like commodities, a legal tender in payment for government dues? The agitators would have the frankness to explain their policy so fully as we wish them to—but we fear that such would be about the amount of the game, if the now free and independent people of this country were to allow themselves to be beguiled into the foul embraces of the modern whig faction. We should find out, too late, that our dearest rights and liberties were sacrificed for the benefit of a fraternity of sharpers, speculators and unprincipled office-seekers. Will the enlightened people lend themselves to hold up high gates for such fraud and roguery as the ringleaders of the panic faction seek to bring upon us? Never—no Never.

THE DEMOCRATS, are accused of keeping specie from the people. Where is the specie? Locked up in banks owned, nine-tenths of them, by the opposition. Why don't the people get hold of it? Because the whigs will not open the vaults where it is hoarded—because they keep the dollars for themselves, and give to the people their shimplasters! They cannot say that the government has the specie, for they are now twitting us that the Secretary had hard work to raise enough to pay the members of Congress—so, of course, it depends on the will of those who do possess it—THE WHIG BANKITES—whether the people shall use silver or shimplasters.

#### HALLOO THERE!

In the name of reason, we would ask if Gov. EVERETT has not a sufficient supply of resident lawyers to weave the webs of sophistry for him, and to "make the worse appear the better reason?" Or why is it that pettifogging scoundrels from the Western Country are called into his service? The impudent interference of the loafing interlopers, (Bell & Co.) in our State elections, is an egregious insult to our citizens and a foul disgrace to our State. Such proceedings should arouse the indignation of every man possessing a spark of self-respect.

Et tu Brutus!—The Whig Mobbites have been presented by their own Grand Jury. The Foreman recommends the citizens to try to "identify" future offenders. All the old federalists "of standing and respectability" will take care, and act accordingly.

Every surviving member of the HARTFORD CONVENTION, is opposed to the National Administration—and every one in Massachusetts in favor of Everett and Hull.

SHAYS'S REBELLION AND PAPER MONEY.

The Rebellion of 1786 headed by Daniel Shays, and the ten cent Rebellion of 1837, in which Abigail Lawrence so gallantly bore a much nearer resemblance to principle than in date. At Boston in 1837 they attempted to resist specie payments, and force the Government to take depreciated paper currency contrary to the Constitution of the Republic, and the laws of Congress. At Hatfield, in 1786, the followers of Shays—

"Pled, that this Convention recommended to the several towns in this County, that they instruct their representatives to use their influence in the next General Court to have EMITTED A BANK OF PAPER MONEY," &c.—Lowell Patriot.

Accident.—Mr James Dinegan, while drawing a handcart, in Washington street, yesterday, about 1 o'clock, was knocked down by the Omnibus "Gov. Brooks," the wheel passing directly over his knee, lacerating it in a shocking manner.

Fire.—Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, the store of E. & C. Noyes, on the corner of Sea and East streets was found to be on fire. The fire was extinguished after causing damage to the amount of about \$300.

The federalists have carried their ticket in the city of New York by 2919 majority. Whole number of votes 35,344. The New York Post, in commenting on the result, makes the following remarks:—

"We have had the satisfaction of seeing a ticket, framed wholly of men professing those great and salutary principles of equal rights and equal laws which we have maintained so long through good report and evil report, selected and presented to the people, welcomed with enthusiasm, and supported at the polls by more than sixteen thousand votes. We have seen our party purged of those who filled it with contention, who seized hold of its organization, directed it to the furtherance of their own selfish purposes, brought scandal on the name of democrat, and finally landed us in a minority. With a party thus circumstanced, clear of its aristocratical encumbrances, and starting anew in the career of democratic principles, we have done well. We have formed a nucleus around which will soon gather the majority."

The Post, in alluding to the exultation of the federalists at their victory, says—

"There is a stinging after effect that betrays conscious weakness. They know Tammany is unconquerable, and that with a majority of wards in our favor the next Common Council is within our grasp next Spring, when will commence a revolution sweeping away every vestige of the unprincipled and corrupt party now striving for power."

#### Taunton, Nov. 9, 1837.

Friend Greene.—The aspect of "Old Bristol" never looked more favourable for the cause of democracy. From all parts of the county, I have a good report. New Bedford is wide awake, and will carry all before it for Morton and the democratic senators and representatives. Fall River has the steam on to the amount of two thousand horse power; as you will see by the Patriot of to-day. The suddenly converted will have a glorious opportunity of "luxuriating" on the sweets of private life, and of cultivating "exotics" unmanured by the calls of "order," or the perplexities of the "previous question." Here we are, ripe for victory. The panic croakers are distracted by their own knavery and hypocrisy, and must yield to the overwhelming torrent of popular indignation, now gathering over them. Old Bristol will do her duty.

Yours, in haste,

#### WARD 6.

At a large and spirited meeting of democrats in Ward 6, held in the WARD ROOM, West Centre street, on Thursday evening last, the following persons were selected as Vote Distributors and Rallying Committee—viz:—

G. W. Bazin, E. Littlefield, Prentiss Whitney, Wyatt Richards, Seth Jacobs, E. A. Clarey, Wm. Wilkins, Madison Beal, Joseph C. Broadhead, Robt Clouston, Joel Shipley, Mathew Bolles, Jr., Corbett Gould, Wm B. Daniels, L. Darling, Stephen Jones, Job Loring, Jr. W. J. A. Bradford, Caleb Gossue, Philip Kelley, A. H. Clapp, John Marsh, John Gardner, F. Stevens, Jeremiah Smith, A. Lansing, Harrison Fay, Jonathan Davis, N. S. Greenleaf, Joseph Mann, William Smith, Perez G. Bowker, Noah Bodge, John Norris, J. B. Follow, John Hoppin, F. Stratton, Esigun Sargent, Aaron Brigham, Asa Whitcomb, Loring Dunbar, Joseph L. Drew, Stockbridge Jocelyn, A. W. Taxter, Jr. R. S. Roberts, Jr. Ethan A. Dowell, Wm. Bowker, Charles Pike, Lewis Clark, Benjamin Foster.

After the arrangements preparatory to the coming election were completed, the following resolutions were offered by the Secretary of the meeting, prefaced with appropriate remarks, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That, we stand by the principles of Anti-bank democracy, contained in the message of President Van Buren, and pledge ourselves to give them all the effect in our power, by uniting heart and hand, in favor of all democratic candidates friendly to those principles.

Resolved, That this meeting will use all fair and honorable exertions in support of the democratic nominations for Governor and Lt. Governor, and for Senators and Representatives, for this city and county.

Resolved, That the united exertions of democrats which once carried EUCLID in triumph over the prostrate Hartford Convention candidate, is all that is wanting the present year, to insure a similar victory, over the orator of all-work, nominated by the federalists—such candidate is as ready to disgust Southern slaveholders by his impious hallelujahs to slavery, as to shock and disgrace New Englanders by his bawling attempts at explanation.

Resolved, That the impudent interference of the broken down apostates of democracy from other states in our city elections, is of a piece with the Sabbath-breaking harangues of an office hunting SEYATOR of our own, for the purpose of producing excitement and bloodshed elsewhere, and that such interference deserves the censure of decent men of all parties.

Voted, That the doings of the meeting be published in the Post and Advocate.

AMOS QUIMBY, Chairman.

A. LANSING, Secretary.

Four ladies' dresses were stolen from the house of Mr Louis Hersey in Carver street, on Wednesday evening.

Whitwell & Seaver will sell a very valuable lot of books to-day, at 9 o'clock.

Capt Coyle's statement is placed on the First Page.

We refer the reader's attention to the advertisement of Mr Seitz, for a Concert, (a farewell), THIS EVENING.

Municipal.—At a meeting of the Common Council on Thursday evening:—

The committee instructed to report in detail the number of inhabitants in each Ward and in South Boston, according to the last census, submitted the following report:—

Number of inhabitants in the several Wards.	
Ward No 1	5330
2	5389
3	6068
4	7703
5	6038
6	6038
7	6576
8	5499
9	6264
10	5963
11	5077
12 West of the bridge,	7541
South Boston, exclusive of the House of Industry and Correction,	5588
In the House of Industry,	273
In the House of Correction,	225
Total in Ward 12,	13,627
Total in the city	80,803

The report was accepted and ordered to be entered on the record of the Council.

The new draft of the city charter, reported by the committee instructed to prepare one, was taken up and acted upon by Sections. Several verbal amendments were made, and the sections adopted as far as the sixteenth. On motion of Mr Isaac Harris, the Council then adjourned.—The remainder of the charter will be acted on at the next meeting.—Atlas.

WARD 11, ATTENTION!—Democratic Head Quarters, 101 North Square, West end of the Market—Room open for meetings and discussion EVERY EVENING, until the close of the approaching elections. The Democratic citizens of the Ward are invited one and all, to attend.

Voting Lists are at the Head Quarters, and all democrats in the Ward are invited to examine them to see if their names are on.

Per order of the Committee,

NOTICE.—The Democratic Republicans of Ward 3 are requested to meet at No 2 Franklin place, on SATURDAY Evening, November 11, at 7 o'clock, on business relating to the approaching election. A punctual attendance is requested.

#### DEMOCRATS OF WARD 3.

Are requested to meet at MASSACHUSETTS HOTEL, (Glasier's) Endicott street, THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for the election on Monday next.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.—Special meeting for rehearsal with Orchestra, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 6 o'clock, and Rehearsal to be called.

WM. LEARNARD, Secretary.

#### GRAND CAUCUS!

NOTICE.—The Democratic Republican Citizens of Suffolk, one and all, are requested to assemble in Faneuil Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at half past 6 o'clock.

PETER DUNBAR, Chairman C. C.

SETH J. THOMAS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Democratic Republican Ward Committee of Ward 12, west side, respectfully notify the Democratic Republicans of their District, that they have selected and prepared the Room in the second story of the building, situated on the corner of Washington and Castle streets, in accordance with the popular will, for the reception of the Democratic Republicans of Ward 12, west side, and hereby give notice that the said room will be opened Every Evening, commencing THIS EVENING, (till the second Monday of November, inst., for the purpose of examining the Ward Lists, interchanging opinions, and generally to enact such measures as the will of their majority may direct. The Democratic Republicans of said Ward are, one and all, particularly invited to visit the said room as frequently as may be compatible with their business calls.

STEVEN GUILD, GEORGE W. CRAIG, EZEKIEL MORTON, JUSTIN FIELD, GEORGE SAVAGE, JESSE BATCHELIER,	Democratic Republican Ward Committee of Ward 12.
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WARD 12.—The Democratic Republicans of Ward 12, one and all, are hereby respectfully requested to meet at the Hall on the corner of Washington and Castle streets, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of examining the Ward Lists, and generally to enact such measures as the will of their majority may direct. Let all be present.

NOTICE.—The Democratic Republicans of Ward 4 are requested to meet at Concord Hall, on THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting a Rallying Committee, and Vote Distributors for Monday next. One and all be at your post in season.

WARD 5, AWAKE!—The Democratic head quarters for Ward 5, are established at the Municipal Court Room in Leverett street, and will be open every evening this week from 6 to 10 o'clock. All Democrats who live in the Ward are invited to attend.

NORTHERN MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—A public Lecture will be delivered, before this Society, by a member, on Monday evening next, to commence at 7 o'clock.

SUNDAY LECTURES, at the Artists' Gallery, Summer street. Next Sunday afternoon. On Sin, showing that it exists only in the imagination; that, at its speaking, there is no sin in the universe.

Evangelist. On Holiness; showing that we have no occasion for such a word; and that, as we do away with sin, we do away with all the words which belong to it, should be considered obsolete and no longer used.

There will be a Concert of music in the Evening for the families of the officers and soldiers, by professional gentlemen, amateurs, and to make room for which the reading lesson will be dispensed with. Ladies will be admitted free.

#### MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev Mr Rogers, Mr Josiah Hannaford to Miss Susanna R. Marcy.

By Rev Mr Streeter, Mr George Washington Brown to Miss Mary Sherman.

By Rev O A Skinner, Mr John E Short to Miss Mary Dunbar.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev Mr Skinner, Mr Aaron Law, of this city, to Miss Eliza Jane Lovering, of Freedom, N. H.

On Friday morning, by the Rev O A Skinner, Mr Joseph M Whitier, Druggist of Bangor, Me. to Miss Mary Elizabeth Mrgan, of this city.

At New York, Mr Charles D Delany to Miss Maria Crosby, of this city.

#### DIED.

In this city, Widow Elizabeth Brigham, of Bakersfield, Vt. 71.

At Charlie town, on Friday morning, Mr George W Carpenter, 25.

General from his mother's residence 18 Austin st. Charleston, to-morrow afternoon.

#### IMPORTATIONS.

MALAGA. Brigs Roxana—100 boxes brimstone, 35 qrs casks wine, 60 fials alumina, 1297 cks raisins, 25 salms corn, 428 boxes 50 qrs boxes 250 half do raisins, 150 kegs 50 half pots grease.

ATLANTIC OCEAN. Brig Imogene—400 bls sp oil. Sch Louisa—109 bls sp oil.

XIBARA. Bark Maria (at Holmes' Hole)—541 bales tobacco, 251 tons fustic, 22 hides, 73 bales yellow 33 do white wax, 5 logs mahogany, 2 casks 6 bls molasses, 1 case silk goods, 500 lbs old co per, \$101, 97,230 cigars.

MARACAIBO. Sch Delight (at Holmes' Hole)—5200 cocoa nuts, 30 hides, 552 fangs corn.

FORTUNE ISLAND. Sch Ransom—3080 bush salt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—Saturday, Nov. 11.

SUN	MOON	High Water.
Rises, h6 45m	Sets, h1 43m	h 10 50m

#### BOSTON MORNING POST MARINE JOURNAL.

#### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

#### ARRIVED.

Brig Roxana, Lincoln, Malaga, 6th Oct. Vessels left before reported. Oct 31, while lying too in a gale, shipped a heavy sea, which caused the vessel to leak, and carried away "good house," (cabin) boom mast and sail, stove in the stanchion and rails on both sides, &c. 3d inst, lat 38 1/2, lon 64, saw a ship steering E. with E E in foretop-sail.

Brig Imogene, Smalley, Atlantic Ocean, via Provincetown. Br mail packet Margaret, Bole, fm Halifax, 6 days, with the French mail for Oct.

Sch Louisa, Tilton, Western Islands, 5th ult. Reports ships Foster, Long, of Nantucket, no oil; America, of Hudson, do; brig Annawan, Snow, of Rochester, do; Le Baron, Rogers, do; 230 bls; Orion, Wing, do; 30; Matamorasett, South, do; 20; Bruce, of E Haddam, 12. Sailed for Cape de Vards about 1st, bark Franklin, Davis, of Westport, no oil; brig Juno, Macomber, 100 bls; Sarah, Mayhew, 20; Juno, Sule, of Westport, 100.

Sch Ransom, Brown, Fortune Island, 18th ult. Spoke, same day, brig Africa, 22 days, fm St. Jago for Trieste; would go into Caledonian Island for medical assistance, the capt and 3 men being sick—was then off the island.

Br sch Oceanus, Durkee, Yarmouth.

Br sch Albion, Allen, Argyle.

Br sch Temperance, Sweeney, Argyle.

Sch Richard, Parker, Fr. de Richbourg.

Sch Nahant, Chase, Fredericksburg.

Sch Eclipse,







but broken promises, bad faith, bankrupt corporations, cheated creditors, and a ruined people!" Glorious result! Let Mr. W. and his senatorial coadjutors, calmly seated amidst the ruins they have made, now joyfully contemplate the effects of their labors, and luxuriate in the destruction which their fatal ambition, and their indiscriminate opposition to all the best measures of the government have at last effected.

Mr. Webster says again, "I know that the system of bank credit must always rest on a specie basis, and that it constantly needs to be strictly guarded, and properly restrained. But it would be to our everlasting reproach, if it were placed as below the general level of the intelligence of civilized states, to admit that we cannot contrive means to enjoy the benefit of bank circulation and of avoiding, at the same time, its dangers. Indeed, sir, no contrivance is necessary," &c. "While banks are bound to redeem their bills, by paying gold and silver on demand," &c. "the currency is safe and convenient." Obsolete facts, woful experience, now show too well that Mr. W. was mistaken. The present state of the banks and the currency, after only two or three short years, prove Mr. Webster's theory to be mere theory. The practical knowledge and shrewdness of the administration foresaw what Mr. Webster's theory told him could never take place. We are now, then, according to Mr. W., "below the general intelligence of civilized states." We have not "contrived to avoid the dangers" of a bank paper currency.

We quote only one more passage. "If we were driven back to an entire gold and silver currency, the necessary and inevitable consequence would be that all trade must fall into the hands of large capitalists. This is so plain, that no man of reflection can doubt it." Nobody ever thought of "driving us back to an entire gold and silver currency." But even if we were so driven back, the consequence would not necessarily follow, which he says would be inevitable. "This is so plain, that no man of reflection can doubt it." If the currency were specie, there would be, as there are now, retired capitalists, rich heirs, minors under guardianship, literary and charitable institutions with large funds, trustees of various kinds holding immense sums of money, and other possessors of inactive capital, whence, as was the case before banks and paper money were invented, the honest, enterprising, and industrious poor would obtain loans of capital, with which to prosecute trade and other business. So, also, the credit which one trader gives to another for merchandise, whether rich or poor, is in no way dependent on banks or bank bills. It has existed and would exist again with an entire specie currency. Now, those various kinds of funds are clothed in the form of bank capital, &c., and are thus loaned to traders, by banks. If banks did not exist, the same funds would be loaned through the medium of brokers, or trustees, or agents of some kind or other. They could not be annihilated. All this talk about the non-existence of credit in the case of specie currency, and the consequent prostration of the prosperity of the poor, is moonshine: there is no solidity in it. A child may almost see the utter inconclusiveness of such reasoning, and the least knowledge of former times will array facts in opposition to it. We do not mean to say that the bank system may not have extended, to a certain degree, loans and trade on credit, or that banks have not, in many respects, been beneficial to the poorer class of traders. They undoubtedly have. In many cases, too, on the other hand, they have operated injuriously. But that a specie currency would do away with the credit system, is by no means true.

It is quite amusing to hear Mr. W. monning over the prospective loss of credit to the poor, and the consequent diminution of their business, when he and his party have so recently introduced the "cash-duty system," expressly for the purpose of diminishing the credit and the business of the poor trader!—It was then truly said, that by giving credit for duties the poor trader was furnished with a capital by government, by means of which he was enabled to extend his business further than suited the convenience of the rich trader and the rich manufacturer; so, in order to diminish that trade and credit, the scheme of cash duties was got up by Mr. Webster's rich friends,—those kind, disinterested, souls, (so very fearful now that the poor traders should be injured!) on purpose to clip the wings of these same poor traders! This shows, with sufficient plainness, how much real sympathy these leading whigs have for the poor. LET THE POOR BE AWARE OF THEM.

#### MR FLETCHER'S SPEECH.

We have not time, or room, prior to the Election, to present a full review of the Speech of Mr. Fletcher, in Faneuil Hall, and it is probably unnecessary, as the principal topics contained in it, of national interest, have been fully discussed in Congress and the newspapers, and our readers have had the various subjects presented to them in every point of view. There is one matter, however, introduced by him, which, from his position could only be known by him, upon which we would say a few words. Mr. Fletcher, in strong and impassioned language, denounces the Committee of Ways and Means as being under the dictation of the Executive. He says, "I aver to you that every important bill passed by the House came to the House ready drawn from the Executive. The Representatives were mere machines. Every measure is an Executive measure"—and much more to the same purpose. Will it not surprise the hearers of Mr. Fletcher if they are informed that scarcely one of the "important bills passed by the House," originated with the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, of which he was a member, but were sent to the House by the Senate? And will they not be further astonished if they believe Mr. Fletcher, that he, their Representative in Congress, in cases of so much importance as to induce him to say—"I solemnly warn you against this terrible concentration of power in the hands of the Executive—I see in it a most alarming danger, threatening the liberties of the country"—should have continued in Congress without uttering one word of protest or displeasure against this monstrous usurpation?

Whether the bills reported by Committees are prepared by the various Departments whose duties they affect or not, we do not know, but, sure we are, that, if, when Congress assembled for the express purpose of attending to the concerns of the Treasury Department, that branch of the Government had not been ready to present their wishes in some definite form, the whole country would have cried out shame on their culpable negligence. This is supposing that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had received the bills from the Executive, which Mr. Fletcher would not have known, unless informed by the Chairman, which he does not say was the case. Does not every body know, also, that bills are drawn always for Committees when they wish it or cannot bestow the time or attention to the necessary technicalities? If Mr. Fletcher does not know it, and perhaps he does not, as he never had any legislative experience, let him ask any one of the three-score representatives from Boston and they will tell him it is so. If the National Executive ever sent any bill to any Committee of the House of Representatives, it was only upon the ground of saving Committees the labor and waste of time in performing mere clerical duties.

We are really sorry Mr. Fletcher has allowed himself to

be made an actor in the miserable pageantry which has been gotten up at Faneuil Hall. He ought not to have been there, or ought not to have spoken as he has. He will lose his character for discretion. He ought to have remembered his disadvantageous position in Congress after he had talked about the unconstitutionality of issuing Treasury Notes, when Mr. John Sergeant, the great United States Bank Lawyer, said he had no doubt of the constitutionality of issuing Treasury Notes, in which opinion he was sustained by nine-tenths of the members of the House of Representatives.

#### TO-MORROW NIGHT TO FANEUIL HALL.

All the good citizens of Boston friendly to the Constitution and the Laws—to the maintenance of a sound and uniform Constitutional Currency—to the present corrupt and economical administration of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT—to that preservation of our PUBLIC FAITH with all nations, savage as well as civilized, which has ever distinguished our DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS—and to the renovation of that prostrated business, and return of that banished prosperity of the country, which have barely escaped the atrocious machinations of a confederacy of foreign and domestic asurers, gamblers and office-hunters.

And all good citizens opposed to that lavish expenditure and corrupt mis-application of the public money, which, both in the State and in the City have increased the annual expenses of both, from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to HALF A MILLION—who are opposed to those new and empirical "experiments" in finance, by which a confederation of British bankers and federal borrowers have deluged the Union with a bankrupt paper currency—banished our Gold and Silver—swindled the People and their Government out of their just dues, and driven the banks of the Union into a suspension of specie payments—who are opposed to the attempts of the federalists to deprive Government of the means of obeying the law which requires the payment of specie, and when that law is faithfully obeyed, faithfully denounces the Government for that obedience—to those members of Congress who greedily pocket their pay in gold and silver, and then reproach their honest pay-masters—to the warfare waged against the credit belonging to honest industry and regular dealings, the effect and object of which warfare are to give an incorporated aristocracy of paper-money-makers the power to build up their borrowers into mammoth monopolizers of the business of the country, at the expense of productive labor, of real capital and all the holders of their dishonest paper—to the distribution of the public money for safe keeping, either with the U. S. Bank, which still withholds the seven millions of the people's money—or with any other irresponsible state corporations, dependent on the discretion of Directors, who may substitute their memorandum checks, for forty millions of the public treasure—to that ignominious system of fraud, duplicity, and treachery, habitually practised by the opposition, towards the Indian tribes within our borders, by denouncing the same policy now, which was recommended by their own federal administrations, and stirring up to bloody vengeance, those sons of the forest, under such hollow pretexts—to all inflections of the Constitution, whether by construction, or gag-laws and mobism—to the increase of all patronage not emanating from the people, whether executive, legislative, or judicial, and the concentration of the great moneyed power of the republic, in the hands of the profligate President of a United States Bank—to the continuance of the disastrous state of things—the derangement of the constitutional currency of gold and silver, and that paralysis of trade, brought on by an exploded and rotten paper system, which our bank rulers refuse to remedy, in order that they and their borrowers may be confirmed in the inordinate use of an irredeemable currency, by which they continue their monopoly of the markets, and keep up an artificial state of prices, while their paper is depreciated at the expense of the people; all which amounts to a virtual immunity from the common obligation of paying their debts, and the common duty of obeying the laws;—to the dissemination and the prevalence of those detestable doctrines, and still more detestable practices, which, under the cover of whiggism, and its collateral branches of *Charlatanism*, strike at the foundation of Christian society, and threaten to pave the way for eventual despotism, over the ruins of all our free institutions and social enjoyments. To the success of intrigue and corruption, and the reign of *Federal Humbug*. And for all these reasons, are opposed most uncompromisingly, to the present infamous and incompetent opposition to the National Administration. All such are invited to attend the Democratic Caucus, at Faneuil Hall, on Sunday Evening next, at half-past six o'clock, then and there to give the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull altogether, which, in the days of *Eustis*, sent terror to the hearts of federalism, and made that faction quake through all its classes of venality.

The *Atlas* is trying to draw the whig party out of the old Hartford Convention Jacket, but it will not come. H. G. Otis, Mr. Prescott, JUDGE Wilde, and Daniel Waldo, the only surviving members of that body in Massachusetts, are all violent whigs—supporters of Edward Everett, and the opponents of MARCUS MORTON. Thomas H. Perkins, William Sullivan, and H. G. Otis, Commissioners appointed by the Hartford Convention to visit Washington and ask Mr. Madison to resign his office, are all violent whigs—supporters of Edward Everett, and opponents of MARCUS MORTON. Of the members deceased, viz: Hodjiah Baylies, Joshua Thomas, Joseph Lyman, George Cabot, Nathan Dane, George Bliss and Timothy Bigelow, all, except the last, who died, we think, before the agitation of the question as to Mr. Monroe's successor, were strongly against the election of Crawford or Jackson, and sustained that of J. Q. Adams—thus it will be seen that the Adams party was, essentially, the Hartford Convention Party, and the surviving members of the Hartford Convention are the most prominent members of the present whig, alias federal party. It was the *Boston Courier*, one of the most able advocates of Edward Everett in the State, that declared its willingness to "live and die in the faith of the Hartford Convention."

"The Letter, Judge Morton, THE LETTER!" This has been the *Atlas* outcry "these two or three days past." Othello never roared louder for "the handkerchief." The same paper asserts that it was the Judge's express injunction "not to let it get into the newspapers." It has got in, however, much to the discomfiture of his noisy calumniators—and the last sentence affords a striking contradiction to the above lie ten thousandth of the *Atlas*—"I care not," says the frank and upright Judge, "by whom, or how far my opinions are known."

"Judge Morton—THE PEOPLE are highly obliged to you for a copy of that letter." As the recent Chelsea Bank is frequently alluded to in the public journals, it is due to the citizens of Chelsea to say that the stigma arising from the delinquencies of that Bank should not be attached to them or their town. It is well understood in this quarter that the Chelsea Bank was owned and managed by individuals belonging to Boston.

#### GREAT VICTORY! GLORIOUS VICTORY!

These have been the sounds with which the federalists have tried to stun the public ear, for the past few months. Suppose we examine a few of these "victories," and see if our opponents' triumphs are not something like the fellow's who caught the Tartar.

In Pennsylvania, in Nov. 1836, the democratic majority was 4364—in Oct. last, it was 5587—democratic gain 3422.

In Maryland, the whig majority in Nov. 1836, was 3685—at the last election the democratic majority was 501—democratic gain 3986!

In Vermont, the whig majority last Fall was 6954—this year it is 4321—democratic gain 2633.

In Georgia, last Nov. the whig majority was 2504—this year—allowing Gilmer's vote to be a test—as near as we can ascertain, it is 700—democratic gain 2100!

The whigs have gained in Maine, since 1834, 550 N. Jersey, 379 R. Island, 1000

In all, 1929 The democrats have gained in all 12,942—democratic net gain 11,013!

#### DEMOCRATS TAKE WARNING.

The federalists are leaving circulars, similar to the following at every house in the city—the annexed is a copy of the one used in Ward 7:—

"THE WHIG VIGILANCE COMMITTEE are making preparations to bring out every Whig Voter in the Ward at the coming election.

They deem it a duty which Massachusetts owes her sister States that she should give a larger Whig Vote than ever.

#### BOSTON MUST DO HER SHARE.

As the Voting Lists are very imperfect, many names being left off and others wrongly printed, it is the duty of EVERY WHIG to go to the Mayor and Aldermen's Room and see that his own name is correctly borne upon the lists.

The Judges' Room, Eastern Wing of the Old Court House, is established as the WHIG HEAD QUARTERS for the Ward, and will be open EVERY EVENING till after the Election, where the Ward Lists, &c. are to be found.

The Committee of Vigilance would urge upon every Whig the importance of an early attendance at the Polls on Monday next.

Citizens having the right of suffrage, and who neglect the duty of exercising it, have no right to complain of mismanagement in the Government.

NOVEMBER 8, 1837." Democrats of Boston, will you allow your enemies to trample you in the dust? Have you not as much zeal, spirit, and determination as your opponents? Arouse yourselves then, and let your friends in the country see that "BOSTON WILL DO HER SHARE" toward electing MORTON and FOSTER.

The men who manifest the greatest impetuosity in their opposition to the national government are those who, by knavery or gross prodigality, have involved themselves in difficulties that they cannot hope to rid themselves of, so long as moral honesty is recognized as the guiding principle of our government. For instance—if we fall in with any such worthies as the authors and finishers of the notorious Chelsea Bank, we are pretty sure to encounter a hot volley of Billingsgate against the government, and the existing order of things. We would have these tergiversants in pantaloons explain, fully and unreservedly, to those into whose minds they strive to infuse their own hatred of the government, what they are aiming at. Would they be easy if their craft could succeed in calling into power a crew that would so fix it as to pay off their debts by a direct tax on the labor of the country? Or would they ask, in addition, for a provision of law, making their fine little Chelsea pictures, and such like commodities, a legal tender in payment for government dues? The agitators want the frankness to explain their policy so fully as we wish them to—but we fear that such would be about the amount of the game, if the now free and independent people of this country were to allow themselves to be beguiled into the foul embraces of the modern whig faction. We should find out, too late, that our dearest rights and liberties were sacrificed for the benefit of a fraternity of sharpers, speculators and unprincipled office-seekers. Will the enlightened people lend themselves to lead up high gates for such fraud and roguery as the ring-leaders of the panic faction seek to bring upon us? Never—no Never.

THE DEMOCRATS, are accused of keeping specie from the people. Where is the specie? Locked up in banks owned, nine-tenths of them, by the opposition. Why don't the people get hold of it? Because the whigs will not open the vaults where it is hoarded—because they keep the dollars for themselves, and give to the people their shimplusters! They cannot say that the government has the specie, for they are now twitting us that the Secretary had hard work to raise enough to pay the members of Congress—so, of course, it depends on the will of those who do possess it—THE WHIG BANKITES—whether the people shall use silver or shimplusters.

#### HALLOO THERE!

In the name of reason, we would ask if Gov. EVERETT has not a sufficient supply of resident lawyers to weave the webs of sophistry for him, and to "make the worse appear the better reason?" Or why is it that pettifogging scoundrels from the Western Country are called into his service? The impudent interference of the loafing interlopers, (Bell & Co.) in our State elections, is an egregious insult to our citizens and a foul disgrace to our State. Such proceedings should arouse the indignation of every man possessing a spark of self-respect.

Et tu Brute!—The Whig Mobilities have been presented by their own Grand Jury. The Foreman recommends the citizens to try to "identify" future offenders. All the old federalists "of standing and respectability" will take care, and act accordingly.

Every surviving member of the HARTFORD CONVENTION, is opposed to the National Administration—and every one in Massachusetts in favor of Everett and Hall.

#### SHAYS'S REBELLION AND PAPER MONEY.

THE Rebellion of 1786 headed by Daniel Shays, and the ten cent Rebellion, of 1837, in which Abbot Lawrence, civilized himself, bear a much nearer resemblance in principle than in date. At Boston in 1837 they attempted to resist specie payments, and force the Government to take depreciated paper currency contrary to the Constitution of the Republic, and the laws of Congress. At Hartford, in 1786, the followers of Shays—

"Voted, that this Convention recommend to the several towns in this County, that they instruct their representatives to use their influence in the next General Court to have EMITTED A BANK OF PAPER MONEY," &c.—*Lowell Patriot*.

Accident.—Mr. James Dinigan, while drawing a handcart, in Washington street, yesterday, about 1 o'clock, was knocked down by the Omnibus "Gov. Brooks," the wheel passing directly over his knee, lacerating it in a shocking manner.

Fire.—Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, the store of E. & C. Noyes, on the corner of Sea and East streets was found to be on fire. The fire was extinguished after causing damage to the amount of about \$300.

The federalists have carried their ticket in the city of New York by 2919 majority. Whole number of votes 35,344. The New York Post, in commenting on the result, makes the following remarks:—

"We have had the satisfaction of seeing a ticket, framed wholly of men professing those great and salutary principles of equal rights and equal laws which we have maintained so long through good report and evil report, selected and presented to the people, welcomed with enthusiasm, and supported at the polls by more than sixteen thousand votes. We have seen our party purged of those who filled it with contention, who served the field of its organization, directed it to the furtherance of their own selfish purposes, brought scandal on the name of democrat, and finally landed us in a minority. With a party thus circumstanced, just cleared of its aristocratic incumbrances, and starting anew in the career of democratic principles, we have done well. We have formed a nucleus around which will soon gather the majority."

The Post, in alluding to the exultation of the federalists at their victory, says—

"There is a stinging after effect that betrays conscious weakness. They know Tammany is unconquerable, and that with a majority of wards in our favor the next Common Council is within our grasp next Spring, when will commence a revolution sweeping away every vestige of the unprincipled and corrupt party now striving for power."

#### Taunton, Nov. 9, 1837.

Friend Greene—The aspect of "Old Bristol" never looked more favorable for the cause of democracy. From all parts of the county, I have a good report. New Bedford is wide awake, and will carry all before it for Morton and the democratic senators and representatives. Fall River has the steam on to the amount of two thousand horse power; as you will see by the Patriot of to-day. The suddenly converted will have a glorious opportunity of "luxuriating" on the sweets of private life, and of cultivating "exotics" unannoyed by the calls of "order," or the perplexities of the "previous question." Here we are, ripe for victory. The panic croakers are distracted by their own knavery and hypocrisy, and must yield to the overwhelming torrent of popular indignation, now gathering over them. Old Bristol will do her duty.

Yours, in haste,

#### WARD 6.

At a large and spirited meeting of democrats in Ward 6, held in the WARD ROOM, West Centre street, on Thursday evening last, the following persons were selected as Vote Distributors and Rallying Committee:—

G. W. Bazin, E. Littlefield, Prentiss Whitney, Wyatt Richards, Seth Jacobs, E. A. Clarey, Wm. Wilkins, Madison Beal, Joseph C. Broadhead, Robt. Clouston, Joel Shipley, Mathew Bolles, Jr., Corbett Gould, Wm B. Daniels, L. Darling, Stephen Jones, Job Loring, Jr., W. J. A. Bradford, Benjamin Godue, Philip Kelley, A. H. Clapp, John Marsh, Caleb Gardner, F. Stevens, Jeremiah Smith, A. Lansing, Harrison Fay, Jonathan Davis, N. S. Greenleaf, Joseph Mann, William Smith, Perez G. Bowker, Nathl. Badger, John Norris, J. B. Fellows, John Hoppin, F. Stratton, Ensign Sargent, Aaron Brigham, Asa Whitcomb, Loring Doular, Joseph L. Drew, Stockbridge Jocelyn, A. W. Tuxter, Jr., R. S. Roberts, Jr., Ethan A. Dewolf, Wm. Bowker, Charles Pike, Lewis Clark, Benjamin Foster.

After the arrangements preparatory to the coming election were completed, the following resolutions were offered by the Secretary of the meeting, prefaced with appropriate remarks, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That, we stand by the principles of Anti-bank democracy, contained in the message of President Van Buren, and pledge ourselves to give them all the effect in our power, by uniting heart and hand, in favor of all democratic candidates friendly to those principles.

Resolved, That this meeting will use all fair and honorable exertions in support of the democratic nominations for Governor and Lt. Governor, and for Senators and Representatives, for this city and county.

Resolved, That the united exertions of democrats which once carried EUSTIS in triumph over the prostrate Hartford Convention candidate, is all that is wanting the present year, to insure a similar victory, over the orator of all work, nominated by the federalists—which candidate is as ready to disgust Southern slave-holders by his impious hallujahs to slavery, as to shock and disgrace New Englanders by his bungling attempts at explanation.

Resolved, That the impudent interference of the broken down apostates of democracy from other states in our city elections, is a piece with the Sabbath-breaking harangues of an office hunting SENATOR of our own, for the purpose of producing excitement and bloodshed elsewhere, and that such intermeddling deserves the censure of decent men of all parties.

Voted, That the doings of the meeting be published in the Post and Advocate.

AMOS QUIMBY, Chairman.

A. LANSING, Secretary.

Four ladies' dresses were stolen from the house of Mr. Louis Hervey in Carver street, on Wednesday evening.

Whitwell & Seaver will sell a very valuable lot of books to-day, at 9 o'clock.

Capt Coyle's statement is placed on the First Page.

We refer the reader's attention to the advertisement of Mr. Seitz, for a Concert, (a farewell), THIS EVENING.

Municipal.—At a meeting of the Common Council on Thursday evening:—

The committee instructed to report in detail the number of inhabitants in each Ward and in South Boston, according to the last census, submitted the following report:—

Number of inhabitants in the several Wards.	
Ward No 1	5530
2	5329
3	6068
4	7703
5	6959
6	6048
7	6016
8	5499
9	6364
10	5963
11	5077
12 West of the bridge,	7541
South Boston, exclusive of the House of	
Industry and Correction,	5588
In the House of Industry,	273
In the House of Correction,	225
Total in Ward 12,	13,627
Total in the city	80,803

The report was accepted and ordered to be entered on the record of the Council.

The new draft of the city charter, reported by the committee instructed to prepare one was taken up and acted upon by Sections. Several verbal amendments were made, and the sections adopted as far as the sixteenth. On motion of Mr. Isaac Harris, the Council then adjourned.—The remainder of the charter will be acted on at the next meeting.—*Atlas*.

WARD 11, ATTENTION!—Democratic Head Quarters, Boylston Square, West end of the Market—Room open for meetings and discussion EVERY EVENING, until the close of the approaching elections. The Democratic citizens of the Ward are invited one and all, to attend.

Voting Lists are at the Head Quarters, and all democrats in the Ward are invited to examine them to see if their names are on.

Per order of the Committee.

NOTICE.—The Democratic Republicans of Ward 8 are requested to meet at No 2 Franklin place, on SATURDAY Evening, November 11, at 7 o'clock, on business relating to the approaching election. A punctual attendance is requested.

DEMOCRATS OF WARD 3. Are requested to meet at MASSACHUSETTS HOTEL, (Gibbs') Endicott street, THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for the election on Monday next.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.—Special meeting for rehearsal with Orchestra, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 6 o'clock, and Rehearsal to be called.

W. M. LEARNARD, Secretary.

#### GRAND CAUCUS!

NOTICE.—The Democratic Republican Citizens of Suffolk, one and all, are requested to assemble in Faneuil Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at half past 6 o'clock.

PETER DUNBAR, Chairman C. C.

SETH J. THOMAS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Democratic Republican Ward Committee of Ward 12, west side, respectfully notify the Democratic Republicans of their District, that they have selected and prepared the Room in the second story of the building, situated on the corner of Washington and Castle streets, in accordance with the popular will, for the reception of the Democratic Republicans of Ward 12, west side, and they hereby give notice that the said room will be opened every Evening, commencing THIS EVENING, till the second Monday of November, inst., for the purpose of examining the Ward Lists, and for the purpose of enacting such measures as will sustain the people's cause on Monday next. Let all be present.

STEVEN CHILD, GEORGE W. GRAM, EDNEZER MORTON, JUSTIN FIELD, GEORGE SARGE, JESSE BATCHELIER, Democratic Republican Ward Committee of Ward 12.

WARD 12.—The Democratic Republicans of Ward 12, one and all, are hereby respectfully requested to meet at the Hall on the corner of Washington and Castle streets, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 11th inst. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of enacting such measures as will sustain the people's cause on Monday next. Let all be present.

NOTICE.—The Democratic Republicans of Ward 4 are requested to meet at Concord Hall, on THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting a Rallying Committee, and Vote Distributors for Monday next. One and all be at your post in season.

WARD 5, AWAKE!—The democratic head quarters for Ward 5, are established at the Municipal Court Room in Leverett street, and will be open every evening this week from 6 to 10 o'clock. All Democrats who live in the Ward are invited to attend.

NORTHERN MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—A public Lecture will be delivered, before the Society, by a member, on Monday evening next, to commence at 7 o'clock.

SUNDAY LECTURES, at the Artists' Gallery, Summer Street.

Next Sunday afternoon, On Sin; showing that it exists only in the imagination; that, at all speaking, there is no sin in the universe.

Evening, On Holiness; showing that we have no occasion for such a word; and that, as we do away with superstition, all the words which belong to it, should be considered obsolete and no longer useful.

There will be a Concert of music in the Evening for the future, before and after the lecture, by professional gentlemen, amateurs, &c. and to make room for which the reading lesson will be dispensed with. Ladies will be admitted free.

MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev Mr Rogers, Mr Josiah Hannaford to Miss Susanna R. Marcy.

By Rev Mr Streeter, Mr George Washington Brown to Miss Mary Sherman.

By the Rev O. A. Skinner, Mr John E. Short to Miss Mary Dunbar.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev Mr Skinner, Mr Aaron Law, of this city, to Miss Eliza Jane Lovering, of Freedom, N. H.

On Friday morning, by the Rev O. A. Skinner, Mr Joseph M. Whitier, Druggist of Bangor, Me. to Miss Mary Elizabeth M. of this city.

At New York, Mr Charles D. Delany to Miss Maria Crosby, of this city.

DIED.

In this city, Widow Elizabeth Brigham, of Bakersfield, Vt. 71.

At Charle town, on Friday morning, Mr George W. Carpenter, 25.

Funeral from his mother's residence 16 Austin st. Charle town, to-morrow afternoon.

#### IMPORTATIONS.

MALAGA. Brig Roxana—100 boxes brimstone, 30 qr casks wine, 60 fash almonds, 1397 cks raisins, 25 salm. corn, 1636 boxes 40 qr boxes 200 half do raisins, 150 kegs 50 half pots grapes.

ATLANTIC OCEAN. Brig Imogene—400 bbis sp oil.

Sch Louisa—100 bbis sp oil.

XIBARA. Bark Maria (at Holmes' Hole)—541 bales tobacco, 261 tons fustic, 32 hides, 79 bales yellow 35 do white wax, 5 logs mahogany, 2 casks 6 bbls molasses, 1 case silk goods, 500 lbs old co. per 100, 97 20 cigars.

MARACAIBO. Sch Delight (at Holmes' Hole)—5200 cocoa nuts, 50 hides, 552 fangs of corn.

FORTUNE ISLAND. Sch Ransom—3060 bush salt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—Saturday, Nov. 11.

Rises. Sets. Moon. High Water.

h 45m. h 43n. Rises. h 10 50m.

#### BOSTON MORNING POST MARINE JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

ARRIVED.

Brig Roxana, Lincoln, Malaga, 6th Oct. Vessels left before reported. Oct 31, while lying in a gale, shipped a heavy sea, which caused the vessel to leak, carried away "couch house," trysail boom mast and sail, stove in the stanchion and rails on both sides, &c. 3d inst, left 584, on 64, saw a ship steered E. with E. E. in fore-castles.

Brig Imogene, Smeeth, Atlantic Ocean, via Provincetown.

Br mail packet Margaret, B. ole, fm Halifax, 6 days, with the Falmouth mail for Oct.

Sch Louisa, Tilson, Western Islands, 5th ult. Reports ships Foster, Long, of Nantucket, no oil; America, of Hudson, do; the A. A. Snow, of Rochester, do; Le Baron, Rogers, do; 2300 bbls; Orion, Wiag, do, 80; Mattanisset, South, do; 3.0; Bruce, of E. Haddam, 15. Sailed for Cape de Verde about 1st, bark Franklin, Davis, of Westport, no oil; brig Juno, Macomber, 100 bbls; Sarah, Mayhew, 80; Juno, S. ale, of Westport, 100.

Sch Ransom, Brown, Fortune Island, 18th ult. Spoke, same day, brig Africa, Ingersoll, fm St Jago for Trieste: would go into Crooked Island for medical assistance, the capt and 3 men being sick—was then off the island.

Br sch Oceanus, Durkee, Yarmouth.

Br sch Albion, Allen, Argyle.

Br sch Temperance, Spencey, Argyle.

Sch



**BANGOR, Nov 5**—Arr Ranger, Mary Jane, Consul, Paris and New Sally, Thomaston.  
6th—Arr Counselor, Leinty, Groton, Franklin Abaco, Royal Welcome, Clarissa, Champion, C. Jumbo, Seven Sisters, O. Apollo, and R. se, all from Boston.  
**AUGUSTA, Nov 5**—Arr Fame, and Support, Boston; 5th, Herald, Heath, do; 7th, Delta, and Consul, do.  
**GARDINER, Nov 4**—Arr Helen, N Haven; Bunker Hill, & Casco, Boston; 5th, Shipwright, and Isabella, do.  
**NANTUCKET, Nov 4**—Sailed Palestine, Brayton, N Orleans.  
**PROVIDENCE, Nov 9**—Arr Despatch, Brayton, N Orleans.  
**HARTFORD, Nov 9**—Sailed Ann, Flower, Boston.  
**NEW YORK, Nov 8**—Arr John H Stevens, Hatch, Newark.  
C. S. Lawrence, Bunker, Butavia; Monument, Hucks, do; 10th, W. H. Frank, L. A.; Eclipse, St Johns, Fl.  
8th—C. S. Simon, Surrogate, London; Gondola, Reine, Charleston; Convey, Crowell, Boston.  
**PHILADELPHIA, Nov 8**—C. S. Lane, Young, Havana; Fannin, Norwood, Gloucester; May Power, Hartford.  
**RICHMOND, Nov 6**—Arr Cornelia, Sears, Boston.  
**WILMINGTON, NC, Oct 28**—C. S. Delight, Collins, Antigua; 30th, Adeline, Ward, do.  
Nov 1—Arr President, Winslow, Matanzas; C. S. 2d, Sarah Ann, Herrick, Suriname; Colnasset, Howe, Boston.  
**CHARLESTON, Nov 4**—Arr Pleinade, Lowell, Bath; Amazon, N London; Lydin, New Bedford, via Savannah.  
5th—Sailed Pandora, Drake, Boston; Edgington, Colcord, Portsmouth, N H; Penobscot, Georgetown.  
**SAVANNAH, Nov 3**—Arr Mary Kimball, Worcester, Thomaston; Romulus, Providence; Avon, Middletown. C. S. Lane, Huxley, Liverpool; Roman, Davis, Boston; Eugie, Wyie, Havana.  
6th, Ship Angelique, fm New York; brig Abigail, fm St Mary's for New Bedford, in distress, with 10 on board, sail, &c. and capt and mate sick.  
**PHILADELPHIA, Oct 31**—Arr Davis, New York.  
Nov 1—C. S. Emerald, Davis, New York.  
**APALACHICOLA, Oct 28**—Arr Indiana, Doane, New York; Bolina, do.  
Arr 19th, Garbinger, Pratt, New York.  
**ST MARY, Oct 26**—Arr America, Kingsley, fm Savannah; Chase, New York.  
**TAMPA BAY**—In port about Oct 28, brig Euros, and Lancet, diag; sch Mary Jane, do. 10th, Jefferson, fm Norfolk, and Vic-abug, fm New York.  
**NEW ORLEANS, Oct 31**—Arr Senator, Stacey, Boston; Dancalion, Vinton, do; Matekaset, D. A. Boston; Eleanor, Thayer, and Apollo, Harding, Portsmouth; Louder, Howe, Warren, RI; Prudence, Curtis, do; ton for Natchez, Brige George, Com Tucker, and 2 others in the river. Ships norwesterly, Empire, and 2 others in the Passes.  
C. S. D. O'Leary, R. Harrison, Liverpool; Margaret, Smith, New York.

**PARTICULAR NOTICE.**  
All persons having demands that have not been paid in, against the **BOSTON AND PORTSMOUTH STEAMBOAT CO.**, are requested to present them immediately to Erastus Colman, at the N. E. Coffee House.  
E. C. ANDREWS, Clerk.

**PAUL R. ADLINS—FOR NEW YORK.**  
The elegant and swift steamer **MASSACHUSETTS**, Capt. Comstock, will leave **PROVIDENCE**, on **Wednesday, Nov. 11**, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passengers to meet the boat will leave the depot at 12 noon.  
Passengers in this boat usually arrive in New York in time to take the Philadelphia boat, which, on Sundays, leaves at 7 o'clock, A. M.  
**RHODE ISLAND**, will leave on Tuesday.  
For further information, inquire of **R. L. PORTER**, 47 Court-st.

**FOR NEW ORLEANS—PAUL R. ADLINS.**  
The superior fast sailing A. 1 coppered packet ship **ARNO**, S. Potter, master, is loading at India wharf, having half her freight engaged will have immediate dispatch, and take steam at the Balize. For freight, cabin or storage passage, apply to **S. R. ALLEN**, 110 Milk street.

**FOR NEW ORLEANS—REGULAR LINE.**  
The superior fast sailing ship **ADRIAN**, 600 tons, J. L. Rogers, master—is now loading at the end of Central wharf and will sail above, to succeed the **Tarquin**. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to **JOHN FAIRBANKS & WILLIAM LINCOLN**, No 26 Central wharf.  
Shippers will please deposit with their goods. Steam always taken by this line, at the Balize.  
The first class ship **Victoria** will succeed the **Adrian**.  
is

**FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.**  
The superior fast sailing A. 1 coppered packet ship **DALY**, J. W. Adams, master, is loading at Commercial wharf, having half her freight engaged will sail on Saturday next, and take steam at the Balize. For freight, cabin or storage passage, apply to **S. R. ALLEN**, 110 Milk street.

**FOR MOBILE.**  
On or before the 10th of November.  
The superior copper fastened and covered ship **SPARTAN**, Chas. Buntin, master, will sail as above. For freight, cabin or storage passage, having good accommodations, apply to the master on board at Sargents' wharf, or **F. E. WHITE**, 22 Long wharf.  
Shippers will please send receipts with their goods.  
ist12

**FOR SALE, AT THE NORTH PART OF THE CITY.**  
A three story brick dwelling house, situated on Salem street, between Prince and Seal streets, with every convenience for a genteel family. For terms &c. inquire of **ENOCH H. SNELLING**, No 124 Seal street, or No 35 Ann street.  
StuckThwms

**HOUSE FOR SALE IN EAST CAMBRIDGE.**  
A good two story house on Cambridge street near the Baptist Meeting house. For further particulars, apply to **DANIEL DAVIES**, at No 52 Poplar street, Boston, or to **ANASIA DAVIES**, in East Cambridge.  
Lavis Lawosif

**TO LET.**  
A new brick house, situated on Pinckney street and fronting Lewisburg square. Apply to **J. S. SAVAGE**, 15 Allen street, or at 81 Washington street.  
epistw A COTTING.

**TO BE LET.**  
A good dwelling house, in good repair, situate on Bowdoin street. Apply to **A. COTTING**, 81 Washington street.  
epistw

**TO LET.**  
A part of a House in Vine street, suitable for a small family—rent \$175. Inquire at No 44 Chamber, corner of Eaton street.  
ist1

**TO SELL OR LET.**  
A new three story brick house in Marion street. Apply to **JOHN I. SPEAR**, 7 Exchange street.  
2w

**TO LET.**  
A house in Eliot street. Apply to **JOHN I. SPEAR**, 7 Exchange st.  
3t

**NAVY SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR 1858.**  
Navy Commissioners Office, November 7, 1857.  
Proposals, sealed and endorsed, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, P. M. of the 23rd of November, 1857, for supplying and delivering at the navy yards, Christown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Gosport, Virginia, and the Baltimore Naval Station, several and respectively, such quantities of the following denominated articles as the respective contractors for them may be ordered to furnish, upon requisitions from the respective commanding naval officers, or their agents, for the use of the United States Navy, during the year 1858, viz:—  
1. Cordage.  
2. Cold Rolled Copper.  
3. Iron—round, flat, and square.  
4. Dry White Lead.  
5. Dry Yellow Lead.  
6. Superior Fine Flour.  
7. Ship Biscuit.  
8. Whiskey.  
9. Spee macti Candles.  
10. Spermaceti Oil.  
11. Butter.  
12. Cheese.  
13. Molasses, Vinegar, Rice and Beans.  
Blank forms of orders for each denomination of articles will be furnished by the commanding officers of the navy yards and stations, persons applying for them, and upon which all offers should be made, strictly conforming to the directions which they contain. Samples of the biscuit are lodged with the Commandants of yards.  
Separate proposals must be made for each yard, and have all the blanks filled up, and must be subscribed as directed in the note on the face of each form—and they must be unqualified and unconditional. As the forms specify all the conditions and stipulations to be performed by the respective contractors, no modification will be allowed.  
One per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments made until the contracts have been fully complied with in all respects.  
Jaw&f

**CREME COSMETIQUE d'Amendes ameres de L.**  
A French Preparation of the most delicate and pure Soap, just received and for sale by **E. V. ASHTON**, 117 Washington.  
618608

**IRON SIDING—FIRE PROOF.** With Mar-  
ble Tops. For sale at 93 Water street, by  
ist1 STEPHEN A. PIERCE

**NAHANT BILLS WANTED.**—U. J. CLARK  
No. 4 Brattle square.  
ist1

**TREMONT THEATRE.**  
1st Night of MISS ELLEN TREE  
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,  
Will be performed the Comedy of  
**A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND**  
Don Carlos Murdock  
Cassius Clime  
Donna Oliva Johnson  
Victoria Miss Tree  
Mrs Haupt  
To conclude with the drama of  
**THE FORTY THIEVES**  
Ali Baba Johnson  
Cogia Mrs Sheridan  
Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain will rise at 6 1/2.  
Prices—Boxes \$1. Third Tier 75 cts. Pit 50 cts, Gallery 25

**VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.**  
MR. SELTZ has the honor of announcing to the public, that he will give a Vocal & Instrumental Concert, which will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1857, at the Masonic Temple, on which occasion he will have Full Orchestra.  
PROGRAMME.  
1 Overture from the Opera of Lady Inth Winter  
2 Polonaise—Violon—Mr Seltz Mayesder  
3 Song—Why are you Wandering—Mr Baker J. Nathan  
4 Variations—Violon—Mr Seltz—on the Neapolitan Song "Cera Mama," (by desire) Paganini  
5 The celebrated Echo Song, by Bishop—Mr Baker  
6 Ballet Variations—Violon—Mr Seltz Mayesder  
7 Tickets \$1 each, to be had at the Music Stores of Parker & Dixon, and J. Ashton & Co., and at the door of the Temple on the evening of performance.  
Concert to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock, precisely.  
n10

**OFFICE.**—The stockholders of the TREMONT INSURANCE COMPANY, are hereby notified to meet at 10 o'clock A. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them.  
Per order  
**GEORGE HALE**, Secretary Pro Tem.  
ept15

**TO ARCHITECTS.**  
The Commissioners to superintend the erection of a Court-house in Boston, offer a premium of two hundred dollars for the best plan adapted to the site purchased at the head of the dock, between Long and Central wharves, of the following dimensions, viz:—  
75 feet wide by 140 feet in length, with the right to project piers on each side thereof, of 10 feet wide by 70 feet long.  
Also, a premium of one hundred dollars for the second best plan.  
Such plans as are intended to be offered, must be submitted on or before the 1st day of Jan'y, 1858. And the above premiums will be paid for such as may be accepted by the Commissioners. A plan of the site may be seen at No 1 Commercial wharf.  
Saml. S. Lewis, Chairman.  
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**WESTERN RAILROAD CORPORATION.**—Notice is hereby given, that a special meeting of the Western Rail Road Corporation, will be held at the Old Court House, in Court Square, in the City of Boston, on Thursday, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1857, at seven o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act upon such business as shall regularly come before the meeting.  
By request of the proprietors of two thousand shares in the stock of the corporation.  
**ELIAS GRAY LORING**, Clerk  
co istm

**STEAM ENGINE TO LET.**—A good ten horse power Steam Engine, together with two rooms—about a long—may be had at a fair price, by inquiring at No 30 North Market street, to **JOHN HUNT**.  
epistwepistw

**CORNHILL COFFEE HOUSE—NEW ARRANGEMENT.** The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has discontinued his Table d'Hote, and that dinners will be served as formerly, from 12 to 4 P. M.  
**LEVI WHITNEY**.  
nd epistw

**CORPORATION FORMED.**—The subscribers have this day formed a corporation under the firm of **LADD & COLLINS**, and will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of West India Goods, (Corn Meal, Rye Flour, &c., as successors to JNO. M. MARSTON, Esq., will transact any Commission or Nova Scotia Business, formerly transacted by him at store No. 3 and 4 Chatham st.  
**FREIPK. P. LADD**,  
**JOHN COLLINS**.  
epistw

The subscriber having relinquished his business to Messrs **LADD & COLLINS**, takes pleasure in recommending them to his friends and the public.  
**JNO. M. MARSTON**.  
epistw

**RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.**—100 lbs Rye Flour superior quality—100 do Corn Meal. For sale by **LADD & COLLINS**, 3 and 4 Chatham st.  
epistw

**NOTICE.**—The creditors of Messrs, **HASTINGS, MARSH & CO.**, and Messrs **J. & E. W. MARSH**, are requested to call at 27 and 28 South Market street, to examine the list of their claims. Also to sign their assignment.  
**CHARLES HENSHAW**, Assignee.  
epistw

**DRAFTS ON NEW YORK, AT SIGHT.**  
For sale by **P. S. SHELTON**, 41 India wharf.  
318

**PRINCIPLE CIGARS.**—50,000 large and small—for sale at 35 Water street, by  
ist1 STEPHEN A. PIERCE.

**RUBBERS, RUBBERS, RUBBERS.**—Just received a prime lot of men's, women's, and children's, Rubbers, all of which must be sold for the most they will bring, before the 1st of January next. Purchasers are invited to call, at No. 15 Central street, upstairs.  
**MT&Sis2m** 621

**15,500 PAIR RUBBER SHOES.**—A superior lot of India Rubber Shoes, 20 cts. per pair, and will be sold on reasonable terms, in quantities to suit purchasers, by **W. C. MURDOCK & CO.**, No 10 B road street.  
epistw

**800,000 PRIME SHIPPING LUMBER.**  
500,000 No 2 and 3 boards and plank.  
200,000 Shingles of various qualities.  
The above lumber is offered for sale to shippers and builders. For terms, which will be favorable, apply to the Agent of the **BOSTON WHARF COMPANY**, at their wharves near the South Boston Bridge, where the lumber may be seen.  
epistw & Wistw

**NASHUA & LOWELL RAIL ROAD.**—The fourth assessment of ten dollars per share on the Capital Stock of said Corporation is now ordered, payable to the Treasurer on or before the 15th day of December next—as a large amount of money is due. Also to sign their assignment.  
Payments in Boston may be made to Messrs Searle & Upham.  
By order of the Directors,  
**CHARLES J. FOX**, Treasr.  
n11

**FLOWERS OF LOVELINESS 1858.** An assortment of Female Beauty, elegantly bound. Just received at the Literary Rooms, 121 Washington street.  
**WEEKS, JORDAN & CO.**  
n11

**THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE EYE & EAR INFIRMARY.** No 1 Green Street, is opened for the reception of patients. Patients from the country, applying for admission to the house must be provided with the names of one or more of the Overseers of the Poor, or other responsible persons of the town, which they reside, that they are proper objects of charity—as the institution is designed for the poor only.  
Those applying for treatment as pet patients, will find the Surgeon in attendance every day at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
Boston, Nov. 11, 1857. 2w&fistw

**LAW LIBRARY, FOR NOVEMBER.** containing a full and complete list of new books, and of the day received, at the Literary Rooms. **WEEKS, JORDAN & CO.**  
n11

**CENTLEMEN'S MAGAZINE.** for November, containing thirty literary articles, music, &c. This day received, at the Literary Rooms. **WEEKS, JORDAN & CO.**  
n11

**NOTICE.**—C. R. LOWELL, has removed from 22 State street, to No 13 Tremont row, opposite the office of Court street.  
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**NOTICE.**—Proposals will be received for the erection of a Hospital for Lunatics, at South Boston, by the Committee on the Houses of Correction and Concord. A plan and specification may be obtained at the Mayor and Aldermen's room. The proposals must be sealed and delivered to the Chairman on or before the 27th inst. By order of the Committee,  
n9 epistw

**CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.**—A complete assortment of Ready Made Clothing of every description constantly on hand, and for sale on favorable terms, by **RUFUS C. KEMP**, Nos 10 and 12 Water street.  
ist1

**NATIONAL THEATRE.**  
Third Night of MR. HILL.  
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,  
Will be performed the Drama of  
**CASPER HAUSER.**  
Or—The Wild Boy of Bavaria.  
Dr Lett Whitte Mr Hill  
Casper Hauser Mrs Smith  
To conclude with the comedy of the  
**GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY.**  
Jedediah Homedick Mr Hill  
Prices, R. Box 75 cts—3d Tier 50 cts—Pit 37 1/2 cts—Gallery 25  
Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 6 1/2 past 6.

**PANORAMAS OF JERUSALEM AND NIAGARA FALLS.**  
The Exhibition of these splendid Pictures WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, NOV. 18, and as they will not be exhibited again in Boston, the present is the only opportunity which will be afforded to the citizens of visiting them.  
**SMW&S** n11

**U. J. CLARK, REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BROKER.**  
Also—Attends to drawing Deeds, Leases, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., or copying papers of any description.  
—Office No 4 Brattle square—  
if n11

**WOOL WAREHOUSE.**  
No 97 Milk street.  
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN WOOL, PURCHASED AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AS ABOVE, BY  
**ISAAC LIVERMORE.**  
Refer to—Messrs W. S. LAWRENCE & STONE,  
—FRANCIS KIRKNER & CO.  
epistw

**PUBLICATION OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.**  
147 Washington street.  
**OTIS, BROADBENT & CO.** epis  
n1

**COMMERCIAL COFFEE HOUSE.**  
CORNER OF MILK STREET AND LIBERTY SQUARE,  
**JOHN LOW.** 624  
epis3m

**CARPETING.**  
On Monday, Nov. 10, Oct. 30, a Russian Pocket Book, the 7th list, the largest and handsomest assortment of ENGLISH CARPETINGS that were ever opened in Boston at any one time, consisting of  
**SUPER SAXONY ROYAL WILTON SUPER FINE KIDDERMINSTER**  
Also, 2 bales London town super Velvet Worsted Tufted Rugs, &c.  
n6

**SHOES AND BOOTS.**  
AT COST, FOR CASH.  
—By the Package, or by the Dozen.  
No 15 Central Street, (up stairs.)  
**THOS. C. WALES.**  
Boston, Oct. 7, 1857. MTH&S1m

**\$50 REWARD.**—Lost on or near the Common, containing sundry Notes and papers, valuable to one who the owner, as payment has been stopped. The finder will receive the above reward, with the owner's thanks, by leaving the same at this office.  
epist

**AUCTION SALES.**  
**MARSHALL'S SALE.**  
United States of America, Massachusetts District, ss.  
Boston, October 27, 1857.  
Pursuant to a warrant from the District Court of the United States, holden at Boston, within and for the Massachusetts District, I hereby give notice, that I shall sell at public auction, on Saturday, the eleventh day of November next, at twelve o'clock, M., at the Custom House, in Boston, the following described real estate, to-wit:—  
A certain Lot and Buildings, situate in Lowell, in said District, and being part of what is commonly called the Paddy Camp Lands, consisting of the following lots and part of lots as laid down on the plan of the Paddy Camp Lands, drawn by Stephen P. Fuller—that is to say, lot numbered one, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered five, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered six, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered seven, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered eight, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered nine, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered ten, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered eleven, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered twelve, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered thirteen, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered fourteen, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered fifteen, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered sixteen, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered seventeen, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered eighteen, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered nineteen, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered twenty, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered twenty one, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered twenty two, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered twenty three, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered twenty four, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered twenty five, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered twenty six, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered twenty seven, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered twenty eight, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered twenty nine, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered thirty, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered thirty one, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered thirty two, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered thirty three, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered thirty four, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered thirty five, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered thirty six, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered thirty seven, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered thirty eight, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered thirty nine, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered forty, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered forty one, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered forty two, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered forty three, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered forty four, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered forty five, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered forty six, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered forty seven, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered forty eight, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered forty nine, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered fifty, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered fifty one, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered fifty two, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered fifty three, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered fifty four, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered fifty five, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered fifty six, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered fifty seven, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered fifty eight, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered fifty nine, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered sixty, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered sixty one, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered sixty two, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered sixty three, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered sixty four, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered sixty five, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered sixty six, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered sixty seven, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered sixty eight, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered sixty nine, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered seventy, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered seventy one, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered seventy two, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered seventy three, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered seventy four, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered seventy five, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered seventy six, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered seventy seven, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered seventy eight, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered seventy nine, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered eighty, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered eighty one, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered eighty two, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered eighty three, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered eighty four, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered eighty five, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered eighty six, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered eighty seven, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered eighty eight, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered eighty nine, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered ninety, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered ninety one, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered ninety two, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered ninety three, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered ninety four, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered ninety five, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered ninety six, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered ninety seven, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered ninety eight, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered ninety nine, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred one, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred two, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred three, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred four, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred five, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred six, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred seven, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred eight, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred nine, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred ten, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred eleven, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred twelve, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred thirteen, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred fourteen, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred fifteen, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred sixteen, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred seventeen, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred eighteen, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred nineteen, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred twenty, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred twenty one, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred twenty two, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred twenty three, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred twenty four, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred twenty five, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred twenty six, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred twenty seven, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred twenty eight, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred twenty nine, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred thirty, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred thirty one, with the buildings thereon—lot numbered one hundred thirty two, with the buildings 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